

GERMANS DETERMINE TO ATTACK BELGIAN FORCES OF 150,000 MEN

JAPAN PREPARING TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST GERMANY

Will Be Ready for Eventualities Following Expiration of Ultimatum.

STRICTEST PROHIBITION ON PUBLICATION OF NEWS

War and Navy Departments Planning for Move on Kiauchau.

DIFFICULT TASK IS EXPECTED

United States Makes Formal Declaration of Policy on the Situation.

TOKYO, August 21.—Japan is quietly preparing for eventualities, following the expiration next Sunday of her ultimatum to Germany demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiauchau.

The strictest prohibition has been placed on the publication of any information concerning the movements of Japanese ships and troops. All correspondence is censored, and the newspapers are closely watched.

The activities at the German embassy, where persons are being packed for shipment are the only indication of what the answer of Germany will be. Meanwhile, notwithstanding the most sensational reports of the treatment of Japanese in Germany, the authorities have given notice that all Germans remaining in Japan must be treated courteously.

TAKING OF KIAUCHAU

The War and Navy Departments are preparing for a move on Kiauchau. Contrary to current reports, the fortifications are really formidable. Sixteen miles of German coast are being employed in strengthening these defenses. It is believed here that the taking of Kiauchau will not be an easy task.

The Japanese newspapers and leading Japanese express surprise at the tone of the American press that attributes sinister motives to Japan in sending an ultimatum to Germany. They state that this action was taken only after weeks of conversations with Great Britain, and was at the request and with the approval of Japan's Premier Okuma and Foreign Minister Kato. He made repeated and categorical denials that Japan has designs on Samoa and the Philippines or other territories.

Baron Edith Shibusawa, president of the American-Japan Association, and Buel Nakano, vice-president of the same organization and president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, are heading a movement intended to reassure China of Japan's pacific intentions. M. Nakano will leave for China soon. It is announced.

DECLARATION OF POLICY IN UNITED STATES SENT TO JAPAN
WASHINGTON, August 21.—Japan has received the United States formal declaration of policy bearing on the ultimatum demanding the surrender of the latter country of the territory of Kiauchau.

The American government's attitude was outlined in reply to assurances Foreign Minister Kato had given to Ambassador Guthrie, according to advisers from Tokyo, saying the integrity of China would be preserved.

While regretting that differences had arisen between Japan and Germany, the United States pointed out that it must refrain from Congress, as the ultimatum on the merits of the ultimatum, especially since the United States might lead to war. The United States took a friendly and a friendly and diplomatic way to place on record its understanding of the situation, as follows:

"First, that Japan's purpose was not to seek territorial aggrandizement in China.

"Second, that Japan had promised to restore the territory of Kiauchau to China, maintaining the integrity of that republic and acting only in accordance with the principle of the preservation of whose objects is the preservation of the commercial interests of all powers in China, and the principle of equal opportunity to all.

"Third, that in case of disturbances in the interior of China giving out of the unsettled state of affairs in the Far East, Japan, as a matter of course, would consult the United States before taking steps beyond boundaries of the territory of Kiauchau.

Baron China, the Japanese ambassador, has assured the United States of the sincere intention of Japan to restore Kiauchau to China. He is confident, also, that in case of trouble in the interior of China, the Tokyo government would be glad to notify the American government of any contemplated measures.

The Japanese ambassador is in constant communication with his government at Tokyo, but has learned nothing.

(Continued on Third Page.)

WAR INSURANCE BILL PASSES

Appropriation of \$5,000,000 Carried in Senate.
WASHINGTON, August 21.—The Senate today, after two hours debate, passed the emergency bill carrying an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to insure American vessels and cargoes against the hazards of war.

By unanimous consent the measure was amended just before passage to provide for adequate war risk insurance without reference to rates being on an equality with the rates of belligerent vessels.

The bill was pressed for passage by Senator Clarke, after a conference with President Wilson.

Senator Jones expressed the belief the bill was an invitation to ships to engage in questionable trade. This Senator Clarke denied, replying that vessel owners hesitated to fly the American flag in the sea, trade without a strong insurance.

"I'm looking for trouble in a bill of this kind," said Senator McCumber, referring to what might occur if the insured vessels carried contraband of war to warring countries.

Senator Clarke said he felt safe in assuming the insurance would be written with a business prudence that would avoid international complications. The Arkansas Senator opposed Senator Lane's amendment, as he said it would cause delay in final passage.

FALLS 1,000 FEET; NOT DEAD

Aviator Fleux's Experience Most Remarkable on Record.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Albert Fleux fell in his airplane 1,000 feet from the Hempstead aviation field today. When the accident occurred, the crashed machine, expecting to find Fleux dead, they saw he only had a black eye, a slight cut on the forehead and several bruises. He will be back on the job tomorrow, he says.

Fleux's fall probably is the most remarkable on record. When he was 1,000 feet up in his Bleriot-type machine, his engine stopped just as he was starting to loop the loop.

He chronologically recorded the entire of the machine in the course of its fall.

The bow tilted downward, and with the engine stopped, the machine fell straight downward, then it started to right itself, all within 200 feet, when it started to glide, 500 feet further down in turned turtle. It fell and over end; then an air current got under it and right it, and it started on another side glide, then it dipped and glided and dropped and glided until finally the plane, in a long swoop, brought the aviator to the ground.

Two factors operated to save Fleux's life. First, the machine alighted right-side up, and secondly, the aviator was strapped in the driver's seat and wore a heavily padded helmet.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY

Filed by Eugene Seales, Cotton Operator, in New York.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Eugene Seales, the cotton operator, filed today a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, giving liabilities at \$225,555 and assets of \$20,000.

With James A. Patten, of Chicago, and others, Seales was indicted by the Federal grand jury in New York in connection with a conspiracy to corner the raw cotton crop of 1910. After long litigation the defendants were fined \$100,000 each.

Seales recently had been conducting operations alone on the bull side of the cotton market.

The petition in bankruptcy was filed following the opening of the European war. It is attributed to the fact that Seales had been unable to obtain credit through the firm of S. H. P. Bell & Co., which failed the morning the New York Cotton Exchange suspended operations.

According to William W. Blatchford, Jr., Seales's attorney, it was found necessary to file the petition in bankruptcy because of the tangled condition of Seales's accounts, brought about by the fall of the cotton market.

FOR "OPEN DOOR" POLICY

Resolution Reaffirming Adherence of United States to Policy.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—A resolution reaffirming adherence of the United States to the "open door" policy in China, was adopted today by the Senate, in view of the apparent extension of the war in Europe to the Pacific.

The resolution, introduced by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and passed by a vote of 75 to 15, reaffirms the policy of the United States in China, and states that the United States will not permit any other power to obtain a monopoly of trade in China.

Accompanying his resolution, Senator Gallinger submitted a memorandum outlining the United States position in China, and stating that the United States will not permit any other power to obtain a monopoly of trade in China.

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DESTROYER IS ON WATCH

Will Prevent Steamer Owned by Germans From Going to Sea With Coal.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—The United States destroyer, the Albatross, is on watch off the coast of Mexico, to prevent the steamer owned by the German shipping line, the Albatross, from going to sea with coal.

The Albatross is a 1,000-ton steamer, built in Germany, and is owned by the German shipping line, the Albatross. It is reported to be carrying a large quantity of coal.

TO REMAIN IN WASHINGTON

President Deliberately Decides Not to Take Week-End Trip.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—President Wilson has decided to remain in Washington, and not to take a week-end trip to the Mayflower, feeling it necessary to remain in Washington to deal with the many pressing questions growing out of the European war.

M'CAIN SUCCEEDS ANDREWS

Nominated by President to Be Adjutant-General of the Army.



GEN. VON LOCHNOW
COMMANDING GERMAN
3RD ARMY CORPS

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GERMAN SOLDIERS DRYING FROM
ROADSIDE RAILS WITHOUT HALTING
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KAISER'S FORCES ALREADY MOVING TOWARDS GHENT

Apparently Intend to Overrun Whole of Northern Belgium to the Sea.

WAR TAX OF \$40,000,000 ON CITY OF BRUSSELS

Not Known Whether French Forces Fought With Belgians.

SECRECY VEILS OPERATIONS

Result Favorable to Allies in Encounter in Vicinity of Brussels.

Germans Partially Investing Namur

The German forces are partially investing the fortified city of Namur, with a large force operating against it with heavy artillery. The city, situated at the confluence of the Meuse and Sambre Rivers, is noted for its tenacity in holding out an enemy, many times having withstood for long periods sieges by the French and the English and Dutch.

Having taken Brussels, German cavalry and an army corps of infantry are reported moving westward on both banks of the Meuse. Whether it is the intention of the Germans to proceed to Antwerp or to cut their way through into France is not known, but it is believed Antwerp is their present objective.

Nonetheless, the British and Belgians have occupied the city of Brussels, and Wetteren, eight miles southeast of Ghent, have been occupied by the Prussians.

An official dispatch issued in Berlin declares the British and Belgians have occupied the city of Brussels, and Wetteren, eight miles southeast of Ghent, have been occupied by the Prussians.

Whether the French forces were engaged with the Belgians is not known. No information is available as to whether the Germans intend to devote themselves to reducing Antwerp, or to an endeavor to force their way southward into France.

It seems, however, that the determination is to attack the Belgian army of 150,000 men, who still are in or around Antwerp. The Germans already are advancing in the direction of Ghent. They have occupied the city of Ghent, eight miles southeast of Antwerp, and apparently intend to overrun the whole of Northern Belgium to the sea.

Cavalry patrols have been as far as Mechlin (Malines), fourteen miles southeast of Antwerp, and it may be heard before long that the Germans have occupied Brussels and Bruges and possibly even Ostend.

If this is their decision, however, a clear invasion of France through Belgium must be much longer delayed.

The German government has imposed a war tax of \$40,000,000 on the city of Brussels.

ENCOUNTER NEAR BRUSSELS

FAVORABLE TO ALLIES

LONDON, August 22 (4:05 A. M.).—A dispatch from the Daily Express from Ostend, Belgium, states that on Friday an encounter occurred between the allies' troops and the Germans at a spot probably southwest of Brussels.

The allies were victorious, and the German troops have been seen at Waterloo.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

GIVEN OUT BY FRENCH

PARIS, August 21 (11 P. M.).—An official statement issued tonight says: "Namur is partly invested. Heavy artillery fire opened toward north. The westward movement of the German columns continues on both banks of the Meuse outside the range of action at Namur."

"German cavalry forces passed through Brussels to-day going westward. They were followed later by an army corps."

"A war tax of \$40,000,000 has been levied on the city of Brussels by the German general."

"The retreat of the Belgians continued to-day without incident."

"The allies' troops, after reconquering the frontier, our troops advanced into Lorraine along a front extending in the Donon Mountain to Chateau Salins. They drove the Germans back into the valley of the Seltz River and the marshy district, and our advance guards reached Delme, Dieuze and Morhange."

"Yesterday several German army corps made a vigorous counter attack and our advance guards fell back. The fight was fierce on both sides, and the view of the greatly superior number of German troops, who had been fighting continuously for six days, re-estimated."

"Our left covers the advance works of Nancy and our right is firmly established in the Donon Hills."

"Details received show that the re-occupation of Villerupt was a great success. The offensive, first along the

PAYMENTS TO AMERICANS

WILL BE MADE AT ONCE

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR TRANSFER OF FUNDS DEPOSITED WITH STATE AND TREASURY DEPARTMENT

EASIER TIME FOR REFUGEES

SEVERAL FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AID IN MOVING CITIZENS OF UNITED STATES TO PORTS WHERE THEY CAN CATCH STEAMERS FOR HOME.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Arrangements virtually were completed to-day by the National Board of Relief to transfer to American ports the funds deposited to their credit at the State and Treasury Departments.

Negotiations by cable led to an agreement to-night that the Bank of England would make payments in gold to Americans with proper credentials. The payments will be drawn against deposits made with the branch bank in Canada. The board will deposit gold to cover the payments to be made in the Ottawa branch.

To date about \$1,500,000 has been deposited in the government department here for Americans abroad.

The French government has notified the State Department that it will arrange to move all Americans now in Switzerland to French seaports. It is estimated there are 10,000 Americans in Switzerland, and it was said their transfer to seaports has lightened one of the board's burdens.

AMERICANS PROVIDED

Secretary of the American Board of Relief to deposit \$5,000 with the Assistant United States Treasury at New York to aid destitute Americans who reach that port from Europe. J. L. Wilcox, great clerk of the Treasury, and his representative abroad in the relief work, has called that the situation is well in hand. Mr. Wilcox is preparing to leave for Holland, and placed \$300,000 at the disposal of the American ambassador in London and \$600,000 with army paymasters in the relief work.

Reports reaching the board indicate there are about 2,000 Americans in Italy, but that the Italy-American transatlantic service probably will be resumed immediately.

Americans in Germany now are able to get into Holland and thence to England. The American consul at Bern, Switzerland, called the State Department to-day as follows:

"Financial situation easier for cashing travelers' checks and letters of credit. Owing to continuance change of residence of Americans and many departures for Italy and France and England, great difficulty is experienced in finding the person about whom inquiry has been made."

The American consul at Coburg, Germany, called that it is impossible to find many Americans about whom inquiry has been made, as most of them have left for north Germany.

The American consul-general at North Drexden says that many Americans about whom inquiry has been made have never reached there. He adds: "All Americans in Germany positively are safe."

PAYMENT OF FUNDS

IS STARTED IN LONDON

LONDON, August 21 (7:50 P. M.).—Acting under orders from American Ambassador Page, Major Daniel W. Ketchum and others in charge of the distribution of funds deposited in Washington for Americans in Europe began payment to-day.

Descriptions of persons to whom money is sent are cabled from the State Department in Washington. Applicants are required to furnish cablegrams and letters showing that money has been sent to them, and these persons

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